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THE feeling is gaining ground in this city that if the Republicans nominate a good business man for Mayor he will be elected. The people have had a surfeit of Sullivanism.

As much will be heard of the iniquity of the Sole Leather Trust and its being a legitimate fruit of protection, it may be well to remark at the outset that the head of it is a free-trade Boston Demo-

THE blanks for postmasters now appointed should be revised so as to make the official designation "postmaster and pension magnate," as upon his judgment pensioners are to remain or be removed from the pension rolls.

It is a significant fact that the resolution of the Transmississippi Congress, indorsing the free coinage of silver, was adopted by a narrow majority; yet in this congress were the delegates of every silver-producing State.

RECENT foreign trade reports indicate an increase of exports and a falling off of imports. If this is continued to an extent that the balance of trade is in our favor, the gold question will solve itself, for the present at least.

A LEADING silver Democratic Senator is reported as saying that "Cleveland is at work buying votes in Congress with the offices for the repeal of the Sherman silver law." All things considered, the Journal hopes he will succeed.

It is remarked that only one American war ship saluted the tomb of General Grant, and that one without orders. Living, he was never appreciated by the men now controlling affairs; why should his memory be honored by them?

THE compelling of the manager of a State institution to employ a henchman for whom he had no use, and who employed his time in keeping a second set of books, is an Indiana sample of Democratic spoils getting that can have no equal elsewhere.

THE Charleston News and Conrier, in an editorial on the opening of the Columbian exposition, says: "It was so ordained in the councils of heaven that the representative of America on this day of her supreme triumph should be Grover Cleveland, the greatest of American Presidents." What do you think

In Richmond, Va., the colored men are moving in behalf of a monument in that city in honor of General Grant. An association has been formed with an ex-slave as the head, and ex-slaves are appealed to for contributions. Lincoln and Grant are two names that intelligent colored people will always hold in affectionate remembrance.

IF the President's special New York organ could see no merit in the plea of Mr. Carter for the United States, before the Behring sea tribunal, the president of the court told him that he had "spoken in a manner worthy of this high court of peace between nations." The American people will accept the opinion of the court before that of the New York Times.

WHILE the city of Richmond appropriates \$4,000 to defray the expense of the reinterment of the remains of Jefferson Davis in that city, the great city of New York permits a debt of less than \$1,500 to prevent the unveiling of the General Hancock statue, and refuses to give a place in Union square to the monument of Roscoe Conkling. So much for Tammany.

MRS. LEASE, the Kansas terror, has gone into the prophetic business. She declares that "where Chicago now lifts her proud spires and many-storied buildings a great lake or inland sea will surge its restless waters, and the dwellers on its banks will tell with bated breath of the cataclysm that engulfed the doomed city and rolled the waters upon its sin and pride." This is very fine, but we miss the familiar allusion to Macaulay's traveler from New Zealand, sitting on the broken arch of London bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's. Probaably, however, Mrs. Lease is not up in

CONGRESSMAN JASON B. BROWN, of this State, is in a state of mind over a decision of Postmaster-general Bissell that the terms of presidential postmasters run four years from the date of their commissions and that they will not be removed before the expiration of that period, except for cause. What distresses Mr. Brown, and it will probably distress a good many Democratic statesmen, is that all the presidential post-

not confirmed or commissioned until January, 1890. Thus, if allowed to serve till January, 1894, they will have been in office several months more than four years. Of course this looks like a very cruel decision to hungry Democrats who are clamoring for places, but it is a consistent rule, and if once established they will get the benefit of it next time. However, it is quite likely the Postmaster-general will revoke it when he finds that it is causing dissatisfaction. All his rules are made with a string to them.

THE PRESIDENT AS A LAWBREAKER. The order of President Cleveland sus pending the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act until the announcement of the decision of the Supreme Court is extraordinary and unprecedented. The act was thoroughly discussed by Congress and passed with full knowledge of its meaning and effect. It is explicit and peremptory in requiring that all unregistered Chinese found in the United States after the 5th of May shall be arrested and sent back to China. It was made the duty of United States officials to execute the law. Now comes Mr. Cleveland and issues an order directing treasury officials, special agents, internal revenue agents and United States marshals, all of whom are charged with certain duties under the law, not to enforce it without further orders. The reason given for this extraordinary action is that there is some doubt as to the constitutionality of the law, and the President proposes to await a decision of the Supreme Court before enforcing it. By way of apology and palliation of the order, it is stated that the decision of the court will be rendered on the 10th inst., as if that had any bearing on the essential quality of the act. The merest tyro in constitutional law can see that the President had no authority to issue such an order. If he can suspend the operation of one law he can suspend the operation of a hundred, and if he can do it for five days he can do it for five months. Under the Constitution it is his duty to enforce the laws, not to suspend them. The fact that the law in question is difficult of execution and that its enforcement would involve inconvenience and embarrassment cuts no figure in the case. Neither is it to the point to say that no practical harm can come of suspending the operation of the law until the Supreme Court shall have passed on its constitutionality. There is always harm in violating the Constitution and the laws. Suppose that some collector of internal revenue or United States marshal had taken it on himself to instruct his subordinates not to enforce the law until the decision of the Supreme Court had been rendered. He would have been instantly removed has no more authority to issue such an order than any one of his subordinates has. The case is too plain for extended argument. Mr. Cleveland's action in this matter is without parallel in the history of the government and utterly unjustifiable. It is an arbitrary as sumption of personal authority and a

flagrant violation of law.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE GOVERNOR. Abraham Lincoln, U. S. Grant, R. B Hayes, J. A. Garfield, C. A. Arthur or Benjamin Harrison, or their Secretaries of State, would never have telegraphed the Governor of a State their hope that he would attend to his duties, as has Secretary Gresham for President Cleveland, but if either of them had the Democratic press of the country would have called upon the people to "rise up and resist this last act in the conspiracy to rob sovereign States of the last vestige of their rights and power." And there would be reason for it, since when a President interferes with the functions of the Governor of a State, as has Mr. Cleveland, he assumes that States are provinces and their Governors subject to his orders. At best, for the President to request a Governor to do his duty by enforcing the laws of the Sta'e is an insult to the executive of a sovereign State, and forces upon intelligent people the inference that it may be better to set aside the sovereign ty of the States and vest the enforcement of local police laws in the President. In some respects Governor Pennoyer, of Oregon, is what may be called a "queer fish." As a Democrat he has been elected and re-elected Governor in a Republican State. Las fall he joined the Populists. He has always held that he is a bigger man in Oregon, when Governor, than any man can be who comes to it, as his answer, "I will attend to my business; let the President attend to his," shows. It may be said that this is the most remarkable message that an official ever sent to a President; but it can be replied that the message which Secretary Gresham sent Governor Pennoyer was the most remarkable that a President ever sent a Governor. As it stands, the Governor has the best of it, and people all over the country will so see it. An explanation will be awaited with interest, and when it is given it may appear that the Secretary, and not the President, is responsible for this ridiculous performance. It is quite probable that the President desired to call the Governor's attention to a danger, and that Secretary Gresham put it in the form of a quasiorder. Mr. Gresham is quite as remarkable as a Secretary as he has been as a politician.

CONDITIONS AND CAUSES.

Complaints come from the stock and speculative markets that values are shrinking, and, generally, that markets are not as they should be or as those who deal in them would have them. There has been a decline of prices rather than a shrinking of values. This is to be expected in stocks and alleged properties which do not afford regular dividends. There are seasons when the prices of such really artificial properties decline, and such decline is not evidence or forerunner of an unfavorable turn in business. Then, a class of stocks which are called industrials are shrinking. Some of these are called trusts, and, year in and year out, trusts are not prosperous. The conditions do not favor

and manufacturers were investing money industrial plants, building new factories and introducing new industries. In the tacit opinion manufacturing world, regardless of party or location, the result of the last election was a call to stop proposed ventures and enterprises, and notice that manufacturers in other countries desiring the Ameri can market could as well remain at home. These things were sure to have an effect upon industrial stocks and properties sooner or later. Then, there is the political situation. It cannot be said to be encouraging to industrial enterprise. True, the new regime has done nothing yet, but the statesmen who have the destinies of the Republic in their hands have not taken a large stock of prosperity into office with them in the way of pledges. For the country to know that David A. Wells, Representative Springer and a few others of the same sort are at work upon an "administration tariff bill," in which the present system, under which the country has been so prosperous, is to be set aside and revenue only is to be sought-a bill which, as one of those at work upon it declares, will open our markets to at least \$100,000,000 worth of foreign goods now manufactured in this country; a measure which will take from American factories and labor \$100,000,000 worth of work and transfer it to Europe, is not designed to enthuse home capital with a headlong purpose to invest in industrial enterprises, and new shops and factories. Still, the internal business of the country was never larger, general building was never more active, and wages were never so high nor did they ever purchase so much. If the administration would only come up with a confession that their tariff professions of 1892 are impracticable and will not be tried, the tide of prosperity will sweep onward as

TAXING ROYALTIES.

it has the past two years.

At this time, when State and local governments are on the alert for new sources of revenue, the question of taxing royalties deserves consideration. By royalties in this connection is meant those charges upon the products of mineral deposits which are paid by the operators to the mine owners for the privilege of working them. Lessees or operators who pay a royalty to the owner of mineral producing lands add the sum paid to the cost of production, and it is finally paid by the consumers.

The term royalty has its origin in the fact that originally the title of all mines was held to be in the state, and the price for the privilege of working them was paid to the king, who thus asserted his royal ownership. It is by no means from office, and rightly. Mr. Cleveland | certain that society would not be the gainer to-day if the ownership of al mines and mineral products of whatever character vested in the state instead of in private companies, corporations, syndicates or individuals. If the United States had in the beginning adopted the rule that the sale of public lands should only carry a title to the surface and that all mines and mineral products should continue to be the property of the government, its royalties from this source would have yielded an enormous revenue. Suppose that the State of Indiana had acquired from the general government the ownership of all minerals and mineral products found within its limits, and had never parted with the right. To-day it would enjoy a princely income from royalties. In disposing of its publie lands, often at a ridiculously low price even for the surface acreage, the government has parted with uncounted millions in mineral wealth only to enrich greedy corporations, wealthy syndicates and rapacious landlords. All this, however, is speculation on what might have been. That which is done

cannot be undone. Recurring to the question of taxing royalties, there are four mineral products in this State which already yield considerable in the way of royalties to those who own the lands from which they are produced. These are coal, oil, natural gas and stone. All of these industries are growing, and some of them will be much more important in the future than they are at present. The Standard Oil Company has leased a large amount of oil lands and is paying royalties on its products. The same is true of the natural-gas companies, and to some extent of coal-mining and stone-quarrying companies. The amount thus paid in royalties is considerable, and will in crease from year to year. It is worth while for the State Board of Tax Commissioners to see if it cannot be reached

It is related of Secretary Hoke Smith that on the morning after his return to Washington from Chicago he hastened to the Interior Department quite early and in considerable perturbation, lest in his absence that particular part of the government machinery might have broken down. The department officials came in at the usual time, and as the Secretary's anxious queries failed to elicit imformation of anything unusual he was finally forced to the conclusion that his presence was not essential to the administration of the government. New officials of the Hoke Smith caliber are very apt to overestimate their impor-

THE restaurants at the world's fair grounds asked extortionate prices for very indifferent fare the first day or two of this week, but by the third day the public was warned and circumvented the grasping "concessionaires" by bringing their luncheons with them. A number of street venders rose to the occasion and stood outside the gates with small lunch baskets containing substantial refreshments at a moderate price. Your American citizen, even if he is not accustomed to carrying a dinner bucket, does not allow pride to stand his way when it comes to avoidance of robbers, and the baskets were consequently in great demand. There was dismay in consequence among the restaurant people, and they will doubtless soon discover that the part of wisdom is to bring their charges within reasonable bounds. Philadelphia papers relate that similar extertions were attempted at the Centennial, but the high prices lasted but a few days. Chicago pa-

is restaurant" is mentioned which includes in each bill of fare a charge of ten cents for the use of the plate off which the victim eats. Paris methods of this sort will hardly be popular with the patrons of the fair.

THE recent election of William Everett as a Representative in Congress from Massachusetts by a plurality of fourteen votes has recalled the fact that in 1835 his father, Edward Everett, was defeated for Governor of that State by a plurality of only one in an aggregate vote of more than one hundred thousand.

COLONEL INGERSOLL'S lecture on Lincoln is interesting and entertaining; the only thing, perhaps, that would surpass it in interest would be a lecture by Lincoln on Ingersoll.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR

Cause for Thanks. "There is wan thing Oi am thankful for," said Mr. Grogan; "Oi won't have to wor-r-k for a livin' fwin Oi'm dead."

> Queer. It's a most anomaious state of things Among the waiter chaps, Since many of them are fighting Because they are tired of scraps. Woe! Woe!

Chollie-Why, what is the mattaw, deah boy? Chapple-I have just discovered that it has not vained in Lenden faw two months. And heah I have been going awound with a waised umbwella neahly evwy day.

Yabsley-I see that my tailor has a picture of himself in an article in the paper headed "Men ot To-Day." Mudge-Well, what of it?

The Dilatory Tailor.

Yabsley-If I were to describe him it would be as a man of some time three weeks hence. This Pig Went to Chicago.

This little pig went to Chicago;

This little pig stayed home; This little pig had roast beef, But as it cost him a dollar and ten for on small order he concluded that beans were good enough for him the rest of the time his excursion ticket lasted, though he cried "Wee, wee," until he again got home.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD has canceled all her engagements for the summer and will remain in retirement in England in the hope that she may be able to attend the national convention next October.

DR. NANSEN, who hopes to find the north pole by letting his ship drift with the ice for three or four years, is now in London making the final arrangements for his ourney, and intends to start within a few

THE picture of the Panama prisoners is described as a pitiful one. M. Charles de Lesseps spends much of his time sitting on a chair with his head buried in his hands: M. Blondon presents symptoms of paralysis; and M. Baihaut seems to be rapidly becoming an old man. POPE LEO XIII spends most of his morn-

ings in the Vatican gardens catching birds with note, a sport which he practiced when Bishop of Perngia, and of which he is particularly fond. Hundreds of birds are caught every morning and distributed among the hospitals and the poor. THE following composition was written

by a ten-year-old nephew of Josh Billings, when the teacher gave him "Dogs and Cats" for a subject: "Dogs and kats all ways fite ech uther when the git a chance, but a dog ain't no match for a kat, because a kat kin make her tail biggern a ball club and run up a tree whil a dogs gettin riddy."

THE "baby King" of Spain has ceased to amuse and entertain his subjects by his infantile graces and has become a weakly and uninteresting child of larger growth. As he becomes more mature he gives evidence that he has inherited the weaknesses of profligate ancestors. Officially he is Alfonso XIII, and the croakers think there is an omen in the unlacky number.

In Legonve's interesting "Sixty Years of Recollections" Napoleon Bonaparte is referred to as "that small, yellowish-looking, angular officer, who was abrupt in manner and very careless of his personal appearance." This is a new view of the Little Corporal," taken at the time he was first consul of France and just before he married Josephine Beauharnais, M. Legouve says that this historic match, which ended about ten years later in a divorce, was brought about by the dramatic author Lemercier, who was a favorite of Marie Antoinette, and at fourteen the author of a successful play.

MAJ. JOHN W. POWELL, of the United States Geological Survey, explodes a venerable tradition in his article on Indians in the May Forum. The number of In dians originally in the United States, he says, has been often estimated in the mil lions, "even as high as twenty-five millions." The Bureau of Ethnology, however, has looked into the subject, and discovers that there were really only somewhere between 500,000 and a million, of at least 250,000 still survive. Th Major hints that we have already reached the point where we may hope to save the remnant, to be absorbed into modern civil-

TENEMENT PIRE.

Small Loss, Much Excitement and Exhilarating Tests of Speed by Hose Teams.

A fire was discovered by the tower watchman, last night, at half past 10 o'clock, in the vicinity of Kingan's pork house. He turned in Box 41, and the streets being full of theater goers on their way home, there was a great deal of excitement. The crowds. however, enjoyed the scenes of fleet teams on the dead run on the asphalt pavement. Several of the drivers let out at full speed in an effort to be first at the fire, the streets being clear of vehicles. The run was made by all the companies in most excellent style, the crowd following in the expectation that the fire was in ilingan's pork house. It was found to be in the roof of a frame dwelling house, at No. 52 South California street, inhabited by several families of Irish people. It was extinguished with a loss of \$100. The house belongs to Mrs. Lieberherr. The presence of fire was first discovered among the occupants by Mrs. Thomas Reid, who was sleeping on the second floor with her daughter, who had just come into the city from the country to visit her. She said she had smelled smoke all the afternoon. and had tried to locate it. but had not been able so to do. The other women in the house had tried to persuade her that she was mistaken, and when she realized that her sense of smell had not deceived her she was quick to let the others know that she had been right. She was, however, in hysteries when seen by a reporter. The occupants are all people of very limited

Death of T. M. Reval.

T. M. Reval died at his late residence yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock. Mr. Reval was well known throughout the State and country as a stock raiser and farmer, being a breeder of fine stock. At an early date of his life Mr. Reval spent a number of rears in the mountains of Colorado and daho, also many bright days in the sunny clime of California. For the past twenty years he has devoted most of his time to farming and tine stock raising. Mr. Reval was a life-long Democrat, but never asked for any office. He was elected township trustee of Pike township, Marion county, being supported by many Republicans as well as all Democrats. The funeral will be from his late residence, Saturday, May 6, at

Columbian Club to General Harrison. The Columbian Club will tender ex-Prestdent Harrison a reception at the club rooms to-night. The occasion will be informal, and is intended to give the mem-

MR. INGERSOLL ON LINCOLN

Greeted by a Large and Intelligent Audience at English's Opera House,

Lincoln Compared to Darwin as a Public Liberator-lis Memory Extelled as the Mest Precious Treasure of the Republic.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll delivered a brilliant lecture at English's Opera House last night on Abraham Lincoln and the martyr President's career, which struck up a flame of patriotism that completely, for the time, obliterated every vestige of the ali-consuming street-railway cyclone. While the discourse was not full of high lights and brilliant colorings, it was a masterpiece of eloquence and a calendar of historic truths. The opera house was, as usual, crowded to the skylights, with but few vacant seats on the ground floor. The orator's appearance touched, Cleveland-like, the electric button, and a storm of applause followed. He looks a few years younger than be did when here before. He talked for about two hours, beginning with a eulogy, and ending with a warm tribute to the memory of Mr. Lincoln.

Frequently he was interrupted by that spontaneous applause that always follows his flights of word painting and singularly beautiful illustrations. Beginning he said: "Eighty-four years ago two babes were born, one in the woods of Kentucky, amid the hardships and poverty of pioneers; one in England, surrounded by wealth and culture. One was educated in the university of nature, the other at Oxford. One associated his name with the enfrauchisement of labor, with the emancipation of millions, with the salvation of the Republic. He is known to us as Abraham Lincoln. The other broke the chains of superstition and filled the world with intel-Darwin. Because of these two men the nineteenth century is illustrious. A few

men and women make a Nation glorious. "Shakspeare made England immortal. Voltaire civilized and humanized France. Goethe, Schiller and Humboldt lifted Germany into the light. Angelo, Kaphael, Gi lileo and Bruno growned with fadeless laurels the Italian brow, and now the most precious treasure of the great Republic is the memory of Abraham Lincoln. Every generation has its heroes, its iconoclasts, its pioneers, its ideals. The people always have been and still are divided into at least two classes, the many who, with their backs to the sunrise, worship the past; and the few who keep their faces toward the dawn; the many who are satisfied with the world as it 18, the few who labor and suffer for the future, for those to be, and who seek to rescue the oppressed, to destroy the cruel distinctions of caste, and to civilize mankind. Yet it sometimes happens that the liberator of one age becomes the oppressor of the next. His reputation becomes so great, he is so revered and worshiped that his followers, in his name, attack the hero who endeavors to take another step in ad-

"Lincoln was a statesman. And there is a difference between a politician and a statesman. A politician schemes and works in every way to make the people do something for him. A statesman wishes to do something for the people. With him place and power are the means to an end, and the end is the good of his country." Colonel Ingersoll went on to say that the North and South were responsible alike for the existence and perpetuity of slavery, and he quoted from several resolutions and other documents to show that the Whigs vied with the Democrats in their efforts to serve the slave power. Lincoln in 1860 uttered the prophetic words that a house divided against itself could not stand. It must be all slaves or all freemen, and around this standard, said Colonei Ingersoil, was gathered the grandest political party the world has ever seen, and this declaration made Lincoln the leader of that vast host. The people decided at the polls that a house divided against itself could not stand, and that slavery had oursed soil and soul long

"The course pursued by Lincoln was so gentle, so kind and persistent, so wise and logical that millions of Northern Democrats sprang to the defense, not only of the Union but of his administration. Lincoln refused to be led or hurried by Fremont or Hunter, by Greeley or Samner. From first to last he was the real leader, and he kept step with events. Lincoln had reached the generalization of all argument upon the question of slavery and freedom. A generalization that never has been, and probably never will be, excelled. 'In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free.'

"This is absolutely true. Liberty can be retained, can be enjoyed, by giving it to others. The spenathrift saves, the miser is prodigal; in the realm of freedom waste is husbandry. He puts chains upon the body of another, shackles his own soul. The moment the proclamation was issued the cause of the Republic became sacred. From that moment the North fought for the human race. From that moment the North stood under the blue of stars, the flag of nature sublime and free. In 1831 Lincoln saw in New Orleans a colored girl sold at auction. The scene tilled his soul with indignation and horror. Turning to his companions, he said: 'Boys, if I ever get a chance to hit slavery, by G-d, I'll hit it hard.'

"Lincoln was by nature a diplomate. He

knew the art of sailing against the wind. He had as much prudence as is consistent with honesty. He understood not only the rights of individuals, but of nations. In all his correspondence with other governments he neither wrote nor sanctioned a line which afterward was used to tie his hands. In the use of perfect English he easily rose above all his advisors and all his fellows. No one claims that Lincoln did all. He could have done nothing without the great and splendid generals in the field, and the generals could have done nothing without their armies. The praise is due to all-the private as much as the officer, to the lowest who did his duty as much as to the highest. My heart goes out to the brave private as much as to the leader of the host; but Lincoln stood at the center, and with infinite patience, consummate skill, with the genius goodness, directed, cheered, consoled and conquered. Lincoln always saw the end. He was unmoved by the storms and currents of the time. He advanced too rapidly for the conservative politicians, too slowly for the radical enthusiasts. He occupied the line of safety, and by his personality, by the force of his great character, by his charming caudor, kept the masses on his side. The soldiers thought of him as a father. All who had lost their sons in battle felt that they had his sympathy; feit that his face was as sad as theirs. They knew that Lincoln was actuated by one motive and that his energies were bent to the attainment of one end-the salvation of the Republic. Success produces envy; envy often ends in conspiracy. In 1864 many politicians united against him. It is not for me to criticise their motives or their actions. It is enough to say that the magnanimity of Lincoln toward those who had deserted and endeavored to destroy him is without parallel in the political history of the world. This magnanimity made his success not only possible but certain. "In passion's storm he stood unmoved.

patient, just, candid. In his brain was no cloud, and in his heart no hate. He longed to save the South as well as the North, to see the Nation one and free. He lived until the end was known. He lived until the Confederacy was dead-until Lee surrendered, until Davis fled, until the doors of Libby prison were opened, until the Republic was supreme. He lived until Lincoln and liberty were united forever. He lived to cross the desert, to reach the plains of victory, to hear the murmured music of the welcome waves. He lived until all loyal hearts were his-until the history of his deeds made music in the souls of men-until he knew that on Columbia's calendar of worth and fame his name stood first. He lived until there remained nothing for him to do as great as he had done. What he did was worth living for, worth dying for. He lived until he stood in the midst of universal joy, beneath the outstretched wings of peace, the foremost man in all the world. And then the borror came. Night fell on noon. The savior of the Republic, the breaker of chains, the liberator of millions, he who had assured "freedom to the slave" was dead. Upon his immortal brow fame placed the immortal wreath. For the first masters in his district were appointed during the summer and fall of 1889 and time. A year ago, foreign capitalists outrages and to denounce them. One "Par-

all bearts together now and holds all State beneath a nation's flag. "Hundreds of people are now engaged in smoothing out the lines of Lincoln's faceforcing all features to the common moldso that he may be known not as he really was, but, according to their poor standard as be should have been. Lincoln was not a type. He stands alone-no ancestors, no

fellows and no successors. "It is the story of Lincoln that, having almost absolute power, he never abused it except on the side of mercy. Wealth could not purchase, power could not awe this divine, this loving man. He knew no fear except the fear of doing wrong. Hating slavery, pitying the master, seeking to conquer, not persons, but prejudices-be was the embodiment of self-denial, the courage, the hope and the nobility of the Nation. He spoke not to inflame, nor to upbraid, but to convince. He raised his hands not to strike, but in benediction. He longed to pardon. He loved to see the pearls of joy on the cheeks of a wife whose husband he had rescued from death. Lincoln was the grandest figure of the fiercest civil war. He was the gentlest memory of our world."

SANITARY SOCIETY.

Papers and Addresses at the Monthly Meeting-Urging Sanitary Complaints.

The regular monthly meeting of the Sanitary Society was held yesterday afternoon. Those in attendance showed to what extent interest is being taken in the effort to make a clean and healthful abiding place of Indianapolis. Mrs. John A. Holman, president, occupied the chair. After the reading of the report of the last meeting. by Mrs. T. C. Day, Mrs. Holman addressed the society, and gave an outline of what is being done. Committees are at work in every ward to see that the premises in their several wards are kept clean. Meetings are held in the wards, and the interest is increasing constantly. Reports were read by the chairmen of the ward committees, showing the number of visits made and the progress. A letter of resignation from Mrs. L. H. Gibson was read, and Mrs. W. J. McKee was made one of the vice

presidents to succeed Mrs. Gibson. Mrs. P. H. Jameson made an address, which was an earnest exhortation to clean up. She urged it as a sign of patriotism to make the city presentable, and to have it in its best dress for the inspection of world's fair visitors who would come this way, and for the vast throng of people who would attend the G. A. R. encompment. Mrs. Elizabeth Ryan read a paper on sewers and sewage, which had been prepared. It had special reference to the conversion of the State ditch into a sewer, and it was shown that, properly constructed, there would be no possible reason for the objections which some people now have. Miss Mary Dean gave a characteristic and unique talk on "Garbage." One special point was for the invention or production of a proper receptacle for garbage, which could be used in families and by which garbage could be burned, and thus the question reduced to a minimum and the ashes left could be used for fertilizing lawns and flower beds. Ap informal die cussion followed and many participated.

It is said that since the organization of the Sanitary Society the Board of Health has had over four thousand complaints. Cards will be printed and distributed through the school children, giving contagious diseases, especially cholera, and a list of remedies and preventives. The constitution, as contained in the daily papers, was distributed to all the members present.

YESTERDAY MORNING'S FIRE.

G. A. McKee's Loss on Queensware-Losses of Erwin and Others.

The name of the man who owned the stock of queensware in the Vajen building. on South Meridian street, which was damaged by fire yesterday morning, was learned yesterday afternoon. It is G. A. McKee. His stock of goods was insured for \$15,000, placed through the agency of Henry Coe, in the following companies: Hartford of Hartford, \$5,000; American of Philadelphia, \$3,500; Orient of Hartford, \$3,500; Royal of Liverpool, \$3,000, and North British and Mercaptile, \$3,000. The full amount of the insurance carried by Mr. Vajen on the building could not be learned as he attended to his insurance himself. and has all the policies locked in his safe at his residence, and he is absent from the city. A portion of it, however, was placed with Gregory & Appel, who have \$2,000 in the Westchester and \$5,000 in the Citizens' of Missouri. The loss to D. P. Erwin & Co., who conducted a shirt and overall factory on the two upper floors, will be about \$6,000, which is fully covered by insurance placed through the agency of Mo-Gilliard & Dark in the Indiana, Vernon and People's companies. Erwin & Co. employed about thirty persons in their factory, and these will be thrown out of employment until new quarters can be se-

Mr. McKee, owner of the queensware stock, said that the first intimation he received of the fire was through the columns of the Journal after he arose yesterday morning. The report that he had been seen around the fire immediately after it was discovered and then mysteriously disappeared was due to the fact that Mr. Williams, who formerly occupied the building, was seen there.

PRESBYTERIANS AND Y. P. S. C. E.

No Fricton Existing Between the Church and Endeavor Society.

Several days ago telegraphic dispatches from Cleveland, O., told of a disaffection that had occurred in the ranks of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor owing to the fact that the presbytery had passed a resolution instructing the members of it to make their offerings to the regular denominational boards instead of to the immediate officers of their societies, The matter has caused not a little comment among those interested in the work in this city, and to verify the newspaper report several prominent ladies addressed a communication to the Rev. J. Z. Tyler, of Cleveland, a leading pastor of the Christian churches there, asking him to inform them of the exact state of affairs. The request was made of him instead of a minister of the Presbyterian Church, thinking, perhaps, that the latter might be unwittingly prejudiced regarding them.

The following is Rev. Tyler's reply: "I am glad to say there is no ground for the report concerning the Presbyterian revolt against Christian Endeavor. The presbytery passed a resolution instructing their vonng people to make their offerings to the regular denominational boards. This, as you know, is in keeping with the Christian Endeavor idea, and yet some took it to be a secession from the Christian Endeavor. That was all.

Physic-Medical Convention.

Yesterday's proceedings of the physicmedical convention opened with the secretary's report. The following officers were elected for the ensning year: President, E. G. Anthony, M. D.; vice president, W. D. McCormick, M. D.; secretary and treasurer. A. W. Fisher, M. D.

The section of principles and practice was recalled. Dr. E. G. Anthony presented a case of acute suppurative hepatitia. which drew out an interesting discussion. The treatment of the conditions present in this case, as suggested, was important. It served to carry the discussion into a general method of treatment. The method of loading a dose with a miscellaneous lot of agents and firing into the patient and trusting to Providence for good results is not scientific. Neither is it scientific to name a condition as found in one patient, lay down a line of treatment for that case and to use the formulæ for other somewhat similar cases, regardless of the true conditions. Medicine should be as definite as any other science, but as long as the "shotgun" is not replaced by the "rifle" it is not scientific. The point is to recognize the "game," its exact location, and treat accordingly. To recognize the condition and to know the remedy indicated is the sum

total of medical education. Diseases of the alimentary canal and the entertainment of the national convention occupied the afternoon session, which ad-